## Message Text

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**ACTION IO-11** 

INFO OCT-01 EUR-12 ISO-00 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-04 H-02

INR-07 L-03 NSAE-00 NSC-05 PA-01 PRS-01 SP-02 SS-15

USIA-06 SAM-01 TRSE-00 OMB-01 AID-05 EB-07 COME-00

ACDA-05 OES-03 SAJ-01 /093 W

- 055547

R 271600Z FEB 76

FM AMEMBASSY OSLO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1217

INFO AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN

AMEMBASSY HELSINKI

TIVIEND/ 1991 TIEESH VICE

AMEMBASSY REYKJAVIK

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

USMISSION NATO

USMISSION USUN

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E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: PFOR, PROG, NO

SUBJECT: MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS: NORWAY

REF: STATE 37591

1. FOLLOWING ARE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PARA SEVEN REFTEL:

A. NORWEGIAN MULTILATERAL INTERESTS AND OBJECTIVES FOR 1976 ARE, AS IN PAST SEVERAL YEARS, CENTERED AROUND NORWAY PLAYING AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE UN, ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, EFTA, NATO, THE NORDIC COUNCIL, UNCTAD AND ECOSOC. A LARGE MERCHANT FLEET, SUBSTANTIAL OIL/GAS RESERVES, AND NON-MEMBERSHIP IN THE EEC DICTATE NORWEGIAN PARTICIPATION IN LOS DELIBERATIONS, THE OECD, THE IEA, THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, THE IMF, AND THE IBRD.

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A FUNDAMENTAL NORWEGIAN OBJECTIVE IN MULTILATERAL

DIPLOMACY IS TO MAINTAIN FULL FREEDOM OF ACTION
AS A STRATEGICALLY LOCATED WESTERN EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY.
THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY PROVIDED BY NATO ALLIANCE
GUARANTEES THIS FREEDOM OF ACTION, A FACT FULLY
APPRECIATED BY NORWAY AND WELL REFLECTED IN NORWEGIAN POLICY IN NATO. NORWAY SIMULTANEOUSLY PURSUES
HUMANITARIAN OBJECTIVES, A WORLDWIDE REDUCTION OF
TENSIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND COOPERATION THROUGH THE UN.
NORWAY CONTINUES TO EXERCISE A ROLE IN COOPERATIVE
EFFORTS OF THE NORDIC COUNCIL, PARTICULARLY IN TECHNICAL LEVEL COOPERATION; RECENTLY NORWAY'S OFFSHORE
OIL AND GAS RESERVES HAVE INTENSIFIED COUNCIL INTEREST
IN NORWAY' POLICIES IN THIS FIELD.

NORWAY WILL REMAIN STEADFAST SUPPORTER OF (A) DISARMAMENT WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON REDUCING SOVIET NORTHERN FLANK CONCENTRATIONS WITHIN CONTEXT OF US/NATO OBJECTIVES, (B) MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE LDC'S, AND (C) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, SPECIFICALLY THE AIR POLLUTION AND ACID RAIN PROBLEMS PLAGUING SOUTHERN NORWAY.

B. NORWAY IS VERY CONSCIOUS OF THE ATTITUDES OF OTHER COUNTRIES OR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA. THE EFFECT THAT THIS HAS ON NORWEGIAN POLICY DEPENDS, OF COURSE, UPON THE ISSUE BUT GENERALLY SPEAKING NORWAY IS NOT SUSCEPTIBLE TO PRESSURE IN INSTANCES WHERE A POLICY HAS ALREADY BEEN FORMULATED AND ANNOUNCED. SIMILARLY, THE NORWEGIANS ARE RELUCTANT TO BRING PRESSURE ON OTHER COUNTRIES ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE NOT HESITATED TO DO SO WHEN THE ISSUE WAS JUDGED DIRECTLY IN NORWEGIAN NATIONAL INTEREST. FOR EXAMPLE, DURING THE CSCE NEGOTIATIONS, NORWAY FAVORED SPECIFIC POSITIONS ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES (CBM'S) AND ACTIVELY SOUGHT SUPPORT ON THESE ISSUES. MORE RECENTLY THE UK/ICEDLANDIC DISPUTE CAUSED SERIOUS CONCERN IN OSLO FROM THE NATIONAL SECURITY STANDPOINT AND THE RESULT WAS A POSITIVE NORWEGIAN INITIATIVE IN NATO

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IN OTHER AREAS, NORWAY PAYS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE EEC AND AS A NON-MEMBER TENDS TO BE SUSPICIOUS OF EEC POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS OR DISCUSSIONS OF EUROPEAN DEFENSE QUESTIONS, ALL OF WHICH HAS GROWN OUT OF THE REJECTION OF EEC MEMBERSHIP IN 1972 NATIONAL REFERENDUM. NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS ALWAYS CONSULT AND "COORDINATE" POLICIES BEFORE UNGA SESSIONS.

NORWEGIAN INTEREST IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES, HOWEVER, DOES NOT INCLUDE A WILLINGENESS TO COORDINATE UN POLITICES OR VOTING PATTERNS IN NATO. NORWAY, CITING A LONG STANDING POLICY OF NOT INTERMINGLING UN AND NATO POLICIES, OPPOSED THE ORIGINAL US PROPOSAL BUT ASSENTED TO A BELGIAN COMPROMISE (SEE OSLO 212).

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USIA-06 SAM-01 TRSE-00 SAJ-01 OMB-01 AID-05 EB-07

COME-00 ACDA-05 OES-03 /093 W ------ 063353

R 271600Z FEB 76 FM AMEMBASSY OSLO TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1218 INFO AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN AMEMBASSY HELSINKI AMEMBASSY REYKAJVIK AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

USMISSION NATO

USMISSION USUN

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 2 OF 2 OSLO 1016

C. THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT FULLY INSTRUCTS ITS
DELEGATIONS TO MAJOR INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND RETAINS EFFECTIVE CONTROL. ON OCCASION NORWEGIAN
DELEGATIONS ARE GIVEN A DEGREE OF LATITUDE TO MAKE
DECISIONS ON THE SPOT PROVIDED THAT THE ISSUE IS
NOT POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE DOMESTICALLY. THE FOREIGN
MINISTRY HAS PERIODICALLY AUTHORIZED ITS DELEGATIONS
TO CONSIDER "GROUNDSWELLS OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION"
IN MAKING FINAL DETERMINATIONS ON WHICH WAY TO VOTE.
REPORTING BY NORWEGIAN DELEGATIONS IS NORMALLY EXCELLENT
AND MORE THAN SUFFICIENT TO ENABLE THE MINISTRY

TO ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS IN TIMELY AND REALISTIC FASHION. AS A RESULT OF THE IMPORTANCE NORWAY ATTACHES TO ITS PARTICIPATION IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE CALIBER OF OFFICERS STAFFING THESE MISSIONS IS UNUSUALLY HIGH. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF NORWAY'S HIGH-POWERED, INFLUENTIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS (SEE 75 OSLO 2924). CONFIDENTIAL

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THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT TAKES A KEEN INTEREST IN THE MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS ASPECTS OF NORWEGIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND INSISTS ON BEING CONSULTED BEFORE MAJOR DECISIONS ARE TAKEN. PARLIAMENT ALSO REVIEWS FINAL ACTIONS AT UNGA SESSIONS. DURING THE COURSE OF 1974 AND 1975, PARLIAMENTARIANS BECAME INCREASINGLY DISTURBED WITH THE NUMBER OF NORWEGIAN ABSTENTIONS AT THE UN. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PARLIAMENTARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT NORWAY ABSTAIN LESS AND SEEK WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF UN RESOLUTIONS IF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTED THE GENERAL THRUST OF SUCH RESOLUTIONS. THIS DOES NOT, OF COURSE, PREVENT RESER-VATIONS OR EXPLANATIONS FROM BEING STATED IN DETAIL. THE ARGUMENT HAS BEEN USED WITH THE EMBASSY WHEN WE HAVE SOUGHT NORWEGIAN ABSTENTION ON CERTAIN ISSUES (SEE REPORT ON GUAM/DECOLONIZATION RESOLUTION 75 OSLO 5395).

D. HEADS OF NORWEGIAN DELEGATIONS HAVE NO ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL POLITICAL POWER WHICH WOULD MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL OR INSTRUCT THEM.

E. NORWEGIAN RECEPTIVITY TO US REPRESENTATIONS ON MULTILATERAL ISSUES AGAIN DEPENDS UPON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE QUESTION AS WELL AS CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS PAST NORWEGIAN POSITIONS, DOMESTIC POLITICAL SENSITIVITY, ETC. FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS AT ALL LEVELS TEND TO JUDGE ISSUES ON THEIR MERIT. IN VIEW OF FACT THAT FOREIGN MINISTRY PREPARES CAREFULLY IN ADVANCE, EARLY INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON WILL ENHANCE OUR IMPACT DURING NORWEGIAN POLICY-MAKING PROCESS. THE DEGREE OF IMPORTANCE WHICH THE EMBASSY INFORMS THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WE ATTACH TO THE ISSUE IS ALSO A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN DETERMINING OUR INFLUENCE ON THE NORWEGIAN DECISION. ONCE THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ITS MIND UP, HOWEVER, IT CANNOT BE STAMPEDED; REPEATED DEMARCHES CAN PROVE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE.

THE NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AND THE EMBASSY) ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO BILATERAL CON-

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SULTATIONS ON MULTILATERAL ISSUES, ESPECIALLY PRE-UNGA.
THE NORWEGIANS ARE ALWAYS FRANK, OPEN-MINDED IN THEIR
APPROACH, EXTREMELY WELL INFORMED AND FULLY COGNIZANT OF THE FACT
THAT US/NORWEGIAN INTERACTION IS PART OF BILATERAL RELATIONS.

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT INFREQUENTLY SEEKS US SUPPORT, ALTHOUGH WE ARE OCCASIONALLY ASKED TO BACK A NORWEGIAN CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE. HERE AGAIN, WHEN THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS A MATTER TO BE OF DIRECT CONCERN TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST OR OF HIGH DOMESTIC POLITICAL INTEREST, OUR SUPPORT IS SOLICITED PROMPTLY. SUCH WAS THE CASE WITH THE SINCERE BUT POLITICALLY NAIVE NORWEGIAN DESIRE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCES (UNEF) IN THE MIDDLE EAST. APART FROM MULTILATERAL MATTERS OF SUBSTANCE, THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ROUTINELY CONSULT THE EMBASSY ON THE GENERAL APPROACH OR PRIORITIES IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, ALTHOUGH IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE POLICIES OF THE TWO NATIONS IN THIS REGARD ARE OFTEN EXTREMELY CLOSE. **BYRNE** 

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